

Learner logbook

www.transport.tas.gov.au

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Getting started

This logbook is produced by the Department of State Growth as a guide for people learning to drive. We have done our best to make sure the information is accurate at the time of publishing however, this book is not a legal interpretation of legislation.

From time to time, the department may update the information on its website. That information may then differ from the information in this logbook.

If you wish to reproduce information in this logbook, or inquire about it, phone 1300 13 55 13 or write to Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Department of State Growth, GPO Box 1002, Hobart, Tasmania 7001.

The compulsory logbook for novice learner drivers is at the back of this book.

This logbook belongs to:

Name:

Learner Licence No:

Contact details:

Address:

Phone:

If found, this book should be returned to the person above or to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Department of State Growth, GPO Box 1002, Hobart, Tasmania 7001.

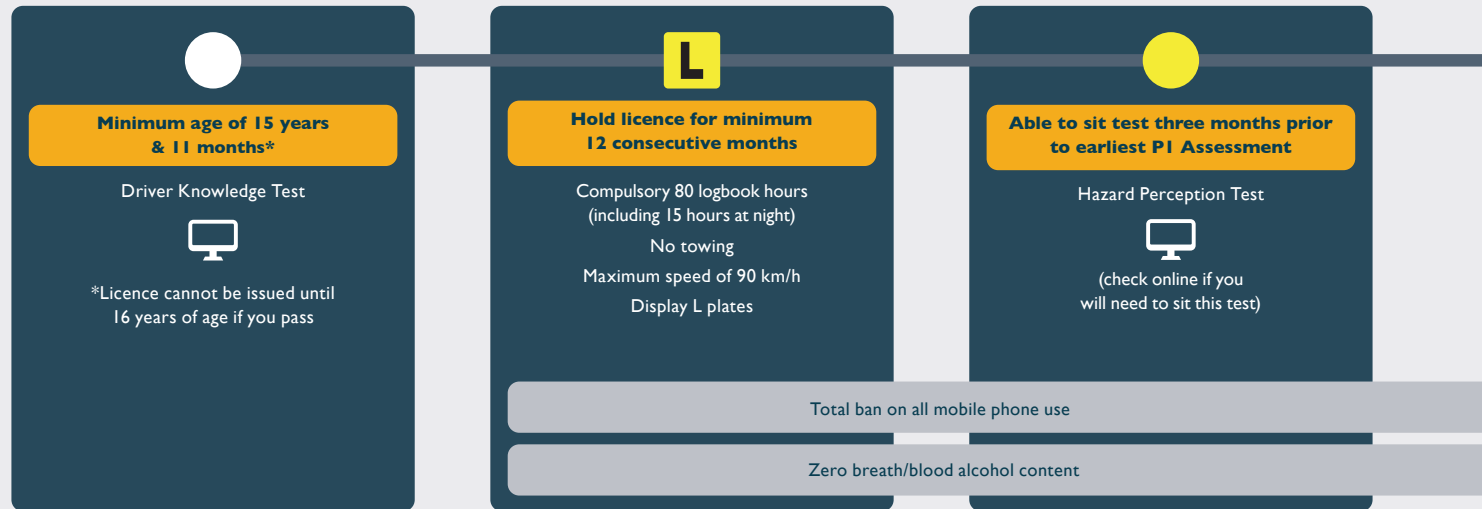
Your legal requirements when learning to drive

You must:

- carry your learner licence when driving
- be supervised by a 'supervisory driver' sitting next to you
– see page 10 for more information
- display L plates so that they are clearly visible from the front and back of the car you are driving
- have a zero blood alcohol content
- hold your learner licence for at least 12 continuous months
- not tow another vehicle, including a trailer
- not drive faster than 90 km/h even if a higher speed limit applies.

Your licensing pathway

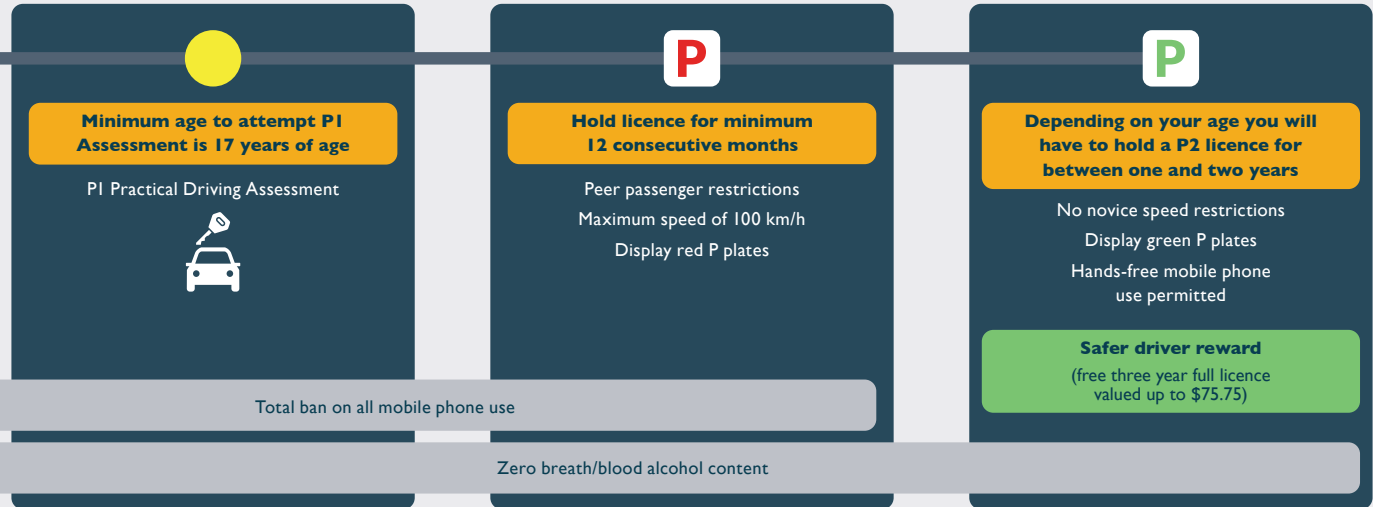
The learner period has been designed so you can gain car control skills and develop higher-order skills while you're still under supervision. You are required to record at least 80 supervised hours including 15 hours at night in the learner stage. The path to obtaining a full licence looks like this:



Saving of up to \$114 compared to the previous Graduated Licensing System
(excludes safer driver reward)

If you have an L2 licence, the requirement to log 80 hours, with 15 hours at night, before you can sit your P1 Practical Driving Assessment will not apply to you. You will only need to record a minimum of 50 hours with no night time hours requirement.

For more information on the requirements in this diagram see www.transport.tas.gov.au



Saving of up to \$114 compared to the previous Graduated Licensing System
(excludes safer driver reward)

Building your driving skills

You will learn two types of driving skills: 'lower-order' and 'higher-order' skills. Everyone develops these skills at a different pace.

When you first begin to drive, you will learn lower-order skills, such as:

- how to use the car's controls (such as brakes, steering wheel and gears)
- how to control the car's movement
- how to use the car's controls without thinking about them.

! Higher-order skills

As you gain more driving experience, you will learn higher-order skills, such as: perception, decision-making and having spare attention.

How can I develop higher-order skills?

Higher-order skills require a lot of practice and experience. As you gain more driving experience, start challenging yourself by driving in new situations and conditions. For example, drive in different weather conditions, drive on gravel roads, do highway merges, identify and respond to hazards, and do more complex driving manoeuvres.

Some great learn to drive videos are available on the Transport Tasmania website and they are in five languages. Use these to reinforce your knowledge of the road rules and find driving tasks to practise. The videos can be found at: www.transport.tas.gov.au/licensing/getting_your_car_licence

You can also download the latest Tasmanian Road Rules at www.transport.tas.gov.au or pick up a copy from a Service Tasmania shop.

Higher-order skills

	What is it?	Why is it important?
Perception	Your ability to see everything around you, and judge speed and distance	You always need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look around at the whole driving scene – as far ahead as possible, behind you, to the sides and right in front of you (this is called ‘scanning’) • be able to judge the distance and speed of other road users, to help you select safe gaps for turning and keep a safe following distance.
Hazard perception	Your ability to recognise things around you that might be a threat to your safety or the safety of others	You always need to respond appropriately to your driving environment. Good perceptual skills and spare attention help you recognise hazards and give you enough time to respond to them.
Decision-making	Your ability to make safe driving decisions quickly	Good driving decisions keep you and others safe.
Self-improvement	Your ability to think critically about your own driving	Safe drivers notice their mistakes and know how to fix them. Good self-improvement skills help you to learn safely when you drive on your own.
Spare attention	Your ability to watch and react to what’s around you while using driving skills that have become routine.	Spare attention is important because you must be able to concentrate on several driving tasks at the same time.

Supervisory drivers

When you're learning to drive, you must have a supervisory driver sitting next to you. They can be a parent, relative or friend. It can also be very valuable to get lessons from a professional driving instructor.

Who can be a novice car supervisory driver?

You can be a novice car supervisory driver if you meet all of the following requirements:

- have a full Australian car licence (other than a restricted licence)
- have held this full licence continuously for the previous 12 months
- provide driving instruction to the learner when they are driving.

Your supervisory driver should:

- be someone you feel comfortable with
- have a safe driving record
- help you learn to drive safely
- have a good knowledge of the current road rules.

Driving session help through Keys2drive

Take part in the Keys2drive program to improve your driving skills. Keys2drive is a program providing learner drivers and their supervisory drivers a free driving lesson with a Keys2drive accredited professional driving instructor.

An additional one hour on-road Keys2drive lesson is available to Tasmanian novice learner licence holders only. Both lessons will count towards your logbook hours.

The program provides information and strategies for managing the first stages of solo driving for learners and their supervisory driver. Find out more at www.keys2drive.com.au

For your supervisory driver

Planning driving sessions

When planning, think about:

- what driving tasks you will cover
- where the session will take place
- how long the session will go for – 15 to 30 minutes is best when starting out in a new driving stage, or up to an hour later on
- what driving skills your learner has
- what driving skills your learner needs to learn or revise
- how to give your learner experience in different driving conditions
- when to stop so there is time for feedback at the end.

Begin with simple driving tasks and progress to more difficult ones as the learner gains experience.

This book contains some ideas for planning driving sessions on pages 26 and 30 and there is more information on lesson planning and what to look for when supervising your driver at www.transport.tas.gov.au

Learn to drive videos are also available on the Transport Tasmania website in five languages. They are great for improving your knowledge of the road rules and finding driving tasks to teach. Find them at: www.transport.tas.gov.au/licensing/getting_your_car_licence

Should all driving sessions be planned?

It's a good idea to start each new learning stage with a planned session to focus on practising the new tasks. After this, use a mix of planned sessions and unplanned ones, like driving to school or to the shops.

Try to keep unplanned sessions at your learner's skill level. For example, avoid driving to football training if it involves a highway merge and your learner has not practised this skill in a planned session.

For your supervisory driver cont.

Reducing the stress of supervising driving sessions

Driving sessions can be stressful for the supervisory driver as well as the learner.

To help reduce your stress levels:

- allow time to get used to being a supervisory driver
- remind yourself that the learner period is one of the safest times for your learner to be driving as they are under supervision
- only allow your learner to do a driving task or drive in a situation when they have the skills to tackle it

- plan your driving sessions to be at a time when you are not rushed
- stay positive – focus on the improvements your learner is making.

And always keep in mind:

- there's nothing wrong with a bit of stress – it's a natural reaction to a challenging situation
- in small doses stress can help – it makes you more alert and aware
- if you are too stressed, your learner may also become stressed.

Using a driving instructor

An instructor will provide you with professional advice on how to drive safely and improve your driving skills and habits.

! Credit hours

One hour of professional driving instruction, including Keys2drive lessons = two logbook hours.

This is capped at 10 sessions, for a total of 20 logbook hours.

Choosing your car – manual or automatic

When you or your supervisory driver are choosing the car that you will learn in, it is a good idea to check the car's safety rating.

Visit www.howsafeisyourcar.com.au for useful advice on car safety.

If you use an automatic car when you pass the PI Practical Driving Assessment (PI PDA) you may only drive automatic cars.

If you use a manual car when you pass the PI PDA, you may drive automatic or manual cars.

Pre-drive car checks

Before you drive a car, you need to check:

- it's registered – this can be checked at www.transport.tas.gov.au
- it's roadworthy – for example, the tyres have enough tread and the horn, headlights, reverse lights, brakes and brake lights, steering wheel and windscreen wipers are in working order
- its basic maintenance (such as petrol levels, there are no oil or fluid leaks, the windscreen is clear, oil and water are at the correct levels, and there's enough air pressure in the tyres)
- around the outside of the car for any dangers (like broken glass)
- the direction of the wheels, to see which way the car will move
- you and all your passengers have seatbelts on
- that your seat, mirrors and steering wheel are adjusted for you.



Choosing your car – manual or automatic

Driving a manual car

- Drive in a gear that helps you maintain control of the car. Having the car in too high or too low a gear will affect how it responds to the accelerator.
- Keep your foot off the clutch unless you're changing gears or stopping the car from stalling.
- When approaching a corner, make sure you are in a suitable gear before entering the corner.
- Use the correct gear. Over-revving or straining the engine can damage it.

Driving an automatic car

- When stopped, keep your foot on the brake when moving the selector, for example from Park to Drive.
- In some circumstances, you may override the automatic gear selection, for example when going down a long steep hill.
- Use your right foot to brake and accelerate. Do not use your left foot.



Picking a safe and comfortable driving position

You should sit in the driver's seat so that your:

- legs are apart and knees are slightly bent
- feet can reach the pedals (clutch, brake and accelerator)
- back is resting on the seat's backrest
- arms have a slight bend in them when holding the wheel.

i Tip

If you position your seat so that you can sit back in it, then place the base of your palms on the top of the steering wheel with fully extended arms, you will have a slight bend in your arms when holding the wheel correctly for driving.





Picking a safe and comfortable driving position

Mirrors

- The rear window is in the centre mirror.
- Side mirrors allow you to just see a small part of the side of the car and a level view of the road behind (half land, half sky).
- The centre mirror should be adjusted so that you can see as much of the road as possible.



Steering wheel

- The top of the steering wheel should be no higher than the top of your shoulders.
- You can make a full turn of the steering wheel from where you're seated.

Footwear

- Shoes should be worn when driving.
- Make sure shoes are suitable - thongs or high heels can make driving difficult.

Head restraint

- Top of the head restraint should be level with your ears.

Driving position

- Legs are apart and your right foot can operate the brake and accelerator.
- The seat supports your legs, and you can fully press the clutch pedal with your left foot.
- Knees are slightly bent.
- Back is against the seat.
- When holding the steering wheel, there's a slight bend in the elbows when your shoulders are against the seat.

Seatbelt

- Low, across your hips.
- Flat with no twists.
- Firm with no slackness.
- Not tangled or caught on anything.

Seat

- Upright position that is comfortable.
- The small of your back should be against the seat.
- You can reach the pedals with your feet.
- You can turn the steering wheel with your arms slightly bent.
- Make sure you can still reach all the controls.

! Other checks

- Passengers wearing seatbelts.
- Doors are properly closed.
- Inside of the car is free of loose objects.
- No ornaments blocking your view.

Keeping calm and positive

Driving can be a stressful activity, particularly while you are learning. Emotions such as fear, frustration or anger can affect attention, perception and response to everyday situations. This can limit your ability to make logical decisions and react quickly. Feeling frustrated or stressed can also cause you to overreact, which makes things worse. You may also start to display aggressive behaviour towards others.

If you are feeling stressed or anxious during a driving session, talk to your supervisory driver:

- tell them you need a break and find somewhere safe to pull over
- ask them to take over for a bit to let you learn by watching their driving
- end your driving session early.

Here are some ways to plan your next sessions so that they are less stressful:

- do things before your session that will put you in a relaxed and positive mood
- stick to skills, driving conditions and locations that you feel comfortable with, to rebuild your confidence
- set a small achievable goal for your next session
- only plan more complex sessions once you feel confident
- talk with your supervisory driver about how they can help you feel calm when driving.

Remember

Learning to drive is a long process. Everyone develops their driving skills and confidence at a different pace. Everyone makes mistakes at some stage. Be patient with yourself, and take as much time as you need to become a better, more confident driver.

Stage I: Car Control

When you first start driving, you will learn car control and the basic driving skills that are needed to drive safely.

Stage I goals

Your goals for this stage are to become familiar with the various car controls and begin to build your confidence using them.

Aim to:

- be able to adjust your seating, mirrors, steering wheel and any other controls required to ensure a safe position
- start and stop the car's engine
- check your mirrors when required
- stop the car on a slope and move off using the handbrake (or parking brake)
- reverse in a straight line and around a curve
- corner smoothly at a low speed
- brake smoothly to bring the car to a stop
- check your blind spot if moving onto the road from a kerb
- smoothly change gears if driving a manual.



How to develop these skills

To learn how to use your car's controls, you'll need to be shown how and when to use them. Then you need to practise in quiet areas. As you get more experience, you will need to practise in more locations and different conditions.

The first step is getting familiar with being in a car. Before setting off on your first drive, you should sit in the driver's seat with the engine off.

- Get used to the feel of sitting in the driver's seat.
- Adjust the car mirrors so you have a clear view of the rear and sides of the car.
- Find and apply the handbrake, foot brake, accelerator and gear stick.

- Use all the switches and controls (indicators, lights, windscreen wipers) so you're familiar with where they are and what they do.
- If you're learning in a manual, apply the clutch and change the car through the gears (including reverse).

When you feel comfortable sitting in the driver's seat, learn how to:

- start and stop the engine
- steer the car
- move the car forwards and backwards
- drive the car and stop at a certain point.

Selecting places to drive

When you first begin, a quiet wide street or carpark is a good place to start. Your supervisory driver needs to help you scan on and around the road for hazards (like pedestrians, cars or motorcyclists pulling out).

i Tip

You learn to drive by driving – there is no substitute for actual driving experience.

Removing distractions

Your full attention needs to be on driving while you are learning, so it is important you remove all distractions while in Stage 1. Turn off the radio, turn off and put away mobile phones and other devices, and only drive with your regular supervisory driver if possible.

Once you have begun to build your skills and confidence and progressed to complex drives, you may slowly introduce some smaller distractions. Have an extra passenger or turn the radio on at low volume to build your experience with these situations before solo driving. However, you must always remain focused on the road, and remember that phones in hands-free mode cannot be used until the P2 stage.

Stage 2: Basic drives

Your car control skills have improved by now and your reactions are becoming more automatic. You can put your skills into practice to move smoothly into traffic while being alert to hazards.

In this 'basic drives' stage, you will be getting a lot more driving experience. Slowly begin to expand this experience to different situations and road, weather and traffic conditions. Also start to increase the length of your practice sessions.

The basic drives stage consists of:

- starting to increase the length of your driving sessions
- driving in different areas with more traffic
- beginning to practise driving in different weather and traffic conditions (light or heavy traffic, wet weather)
- practising manoeuvres like three-point turns, U-turns, parking and reversing.

Stage 2 goals

Your goals for this stage are to:

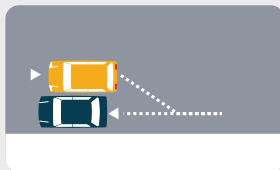
- drive smoothly when doing manoeuvres, and when driving around bends, on hills, at intersections, when merging and when changing lanes
- obey all road rules when driving
- start making driving decisions (this shows that you've started to think in advance)
- think about where you want to drive next
- use clues like information signs, landmarks, and road signs/ markings to help you work out where you need to drive
- be able to change your driving route to get back on course if you find you've turned into the wrong street
- watch out for other road users (including pedestrians, cyclists and other drivers) when driving
- be able to pick gaps in traffic when turning or changing lanes
- adjust your speed to match the road, weather and traffic conditions.

Manoeuvres

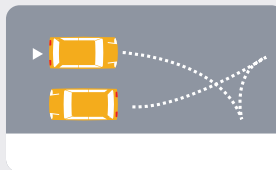
Now your car control skills are automatic, you will be able to link different controls together to perform different driving manoeuvres.

It is a good idea to go back to a quiet wide street or carpark when first learning and practising manoeuvres. Move to a busier location when you feel comfortable. You may want to watch your supervisory driver demonstrate and talk you through some of the trickier manoeuvres before you try them.

Manoeuvres are a key component of the PI PDA and you will need to be confident in executing them before you can drive solo.



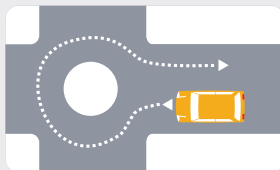
Reverse parallel park



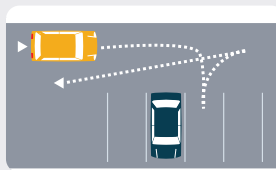
Three point turn



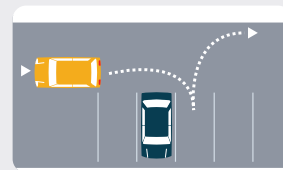
U-turn



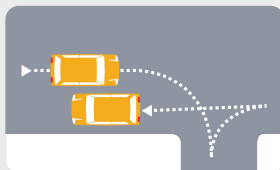
U-turn at a roundabout



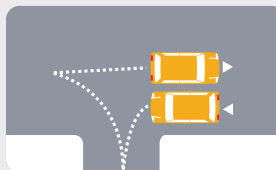
Do a forward angle park and reverse out



Do a reverse angle park and then drive out



Drive forward into a driveway on the right, then reverse and change direction



Drive forward into a driveway on the left, then reverse out to change direction

Planning Stage 2 driving sessions

For supervisory drivers, here are some ideas to help you plan:

Starting out in Stage 2

Time (approximately): Up to one hour

Location (find a location that suits your learner's ability and vary the locations so they don't become boring):

- busy suburban street or country town to do car control tasks
 - quiet, wide street in the suburbs or country town to practise manoeuvres.
-

Driving tasks:

- car control tasks from Stage 1
 - some manoeuvres (see page 25).
-

Feedback:

Continue to give your learner positive feedback on their driving. Suggest ways to improve those areas of their driving that still need work.

During Stage 2

Time (approximately): One hour for formal sessions

Location (find a location that suits your learner's ability and vary the locations so they don't become boring):

- choose road and traffic situations that suit the tasks you're doing
 - change the locations so your learner gets experience in different traffic and road conditions.
-

Driving tasks:

- change lanes
 - turn at a slip lane
 - merge lanes
 - hill starts
 - all the manoeuvres.
-

Feedback:

Let your learner know if they forget to make a decision or if they have made the wrong decision. This may be forgetting to indicate or deciding to go into a bend at the wrong speed.

At the end of Stage 2

Time (approximately): One hour for formal sessions

Location (find a location that suits your learner's ability and vary the locations so they don't become boring):

- choose road and traffic situations that suit the tasks you're doing
 - change the locations so your learner gets experience in different traffic and road conditions.
-

Driving tasks:

- all the manoeuvres
 - practise giving way to a pretend emergency vehicle in a quiet location
 - forward parallel park.
-

Feedback:

Start encouraging your learner to pick up on their errors – 'What did you forget to do?' or 'Do you know what went wrong?'



Stage 3: Complex drives

You will now have good car control skills. You have experience using these skills to perform manoeuvres and drive for longer. You have begun to experience different conditions.

The 'complex drives' stage consists of:

- developing higher-order driving skills: hazard perception, decision-making and risk assessment
- further expanding your driving to different conditions and unfamiliar locations
- increasing your night-time driving.

Stage 3 goals

Your goals for this stage are to:

- drive safely in busy traffic
- be comfortable driving at higher speed limits (within your learner maximum of 90 km/h)
- be comfortable driving in different weather and road conditions
- decide on when it is safe to enter traffic, change or merge lanes
- drive at a safe speed for the conditions and distance of other vehicles on the road.

Vary your driving conditions

To develop higher-order driving skills, you need to practise in a wide variety of conditions. These include:

- types of road (for example, highways, gravel roads, rural roads)
- weather conditions (rain, fog)
- times of the day (dawn, dusk, night)
- traffic conditions (light or heavy).

To begin with, try one new condition at a time, so you have time to become familiar with each new situation. Once you have had this experience, you can try adding different conditions. For example, try driving on gravel roads during the day, then try again at night. Use your logbook to record your driving experience in different conditions.

Driving at night

Before you can sit your PI PDA, you must have a minimum of 15 hours driving experience at night (as part of the minimum 80 hours requirement), and record it in your logbook.

Night includes any time from sunset to sunrise.

When driving at night:

- slow down so you can scan to the sides of the road for hazards, look especially for animals that might run onto the road
- if your lights are on high beam, make sure you dip them at least 200m as other vehicles approach and when you are 200m behind a vehicle
- dip your headlights at the crest of hills and intersections
- avoid looking directly into oncoming lights by directing your eyes to the left of the road

- avoid glare from cars behind you by flipping the rear vision mirror to the night position (so that it gives you a reflection of the cars behind you)
- keep a lookout for other road users including pedestrians and cyclists - it can be hard to see at night
- keep your windscreen clean – it will make it much easier to see at night.

Remember

Driving while tired can be dangerous. It is one of the leading causes of crashes on our roads. Although it is important to get practice at night, you should never drive while tired. If you show signs of tiredness, such as fidgeting in your seat or yawning, postpone your practice session.

Planning Stage 3 driving sessions

Supervisory drivers, here are some tips to help you plan:

Starting out in Stage 3

Time (approximately): One hour for formal sessions

Location (find a location that suits your learner's ability and vary the locations so they don't become boring):

- choose road and traffic situations that suit the tasks you're doing
 - to challenge your learner more, try different locations with more traffic.
-

Driving tasks:

- tasks from Stages 1 and 2
 - drive in some of the different conditions, such as on urban and rural roads and on unsealed roads.
-

Feedback:

Even though your learner has been practising for a long time, each time you drive you still need to make time for an after-drive review.

During Stage 3

Time (approximately): One hour for formal sessions

Location (find a location that suits your learner's ability and vary the locations so they don't become boring):

- choose road and traffic situations that suit the tasks you're doing
 - to challenge your learner more, try different locations with more traffic
 - visit locations at different times of day and in different weather conditions.
-

Driving tasks:

- tasks from Stages 1 and 2
 - drive in more of the different conditions, including in wet weather and at night.
-

Feedback:

Your learner should now be able to evaluate their own driving performance, so encourage them to pick up on their own mistakes. If they don't pick up on a mistake, prompt them by asking 'Do you know what you forgot to do?' or 'What went wrong there?'

At the end of Stage 3

Time (approximately): One hour for formal sessions

Location (find a location that suits your learner's ability and vary the locations so they don't become boring):

- choose road and traffic situations that suit the tasks you're doing
 - to challenge your learner more, try different locations with more traffic
 - visit locations at different times of day and in different weather conditions.
-

Driving tasks:

- reverse parallel park in a busy residential area
 - practise giving way to a pretend emergency vehicle in an area with traffic
 - drive in a combination of conditions, such as on an unsealed road in wet weather.
-

Feedback:

During the feedback sessions, try to get your learner to do most of the talking – talking about their driving makes them more aware of their performance on the road.



Preparing for your assessment and solo driving

Preparing for your assessment

In the driving sessions leading up to your PI PDA, you can focus on the following tasks to make sure you are prepared.

‘Visit a friend’

Instructions: This involves you finding a safe spot to turn around, and then completing a reverse parallel park behind a vehicle parked up the street.

First driving task:

Turning around if necessary.
The learner may choose to:

- turn around using a driveway
 - do a 3-point turn
 - do a U-turn.
-

Second driving task:

Parking outside the house.

The learner will do a reverse parallel park.

‘I left something behind’

Instructions: The supervisory driver will tell the learner they have just visited a friend’s house and remember they have left something behind at the house and need to go back to get it.

First driving task:

Turning around to go back.
The learner may choose to:

- turn around using a driveway
 - do a 3-point turn
 - do a U-turn.
-

Second driving task:

Turning around to park outside the house again.
The learner may choose to:

- turn around using a driveway
- do a 3-point turn before parking at the start location
- do a U-turn.

Hazard Perception Test

To progress to the PI stage, you may first need to pass a Hazard Perception Test. If you are successful, and have recorded the required 80 hours, including 15 hours at night, you will then be able to sit a PI PDA.

! Important

To see if you are required to complete the Hazard Perception Test and for more information, please visit www.transport.tas.gov.au



When can I take the PI Practical Driving Assessment (PI PDA)?

Once you meet the requirements

You can take the PI PDA when you:

- are 17 years or older
- have held your learner licence for at least 12 continuous months
- have recorded in the logbook the required 80 hours driving experience, including 15 hours at night
- have passed the Hazard Perception Test if this applies to you – see www.transport.tas.gov.au for more information.

... and you have the right skills

If you're ready to go for an assessment, you must demonstrate your ability to:

- adjust your speed and position on the road to suit the conditions or situation
- drive in a way that allows you to consider other road users (maintain a safe following distance, position your car so you can see well, predict what other road users will do)
- make safe driving decisions (like slowing down and being cautious in new driving situations, or reducing distractions in the car)

- obey all road rules when driving
- identify hazards around you and continue safe driving practices
- fix a mistake and get your driving back to normal (this means you must recognise that you have made a mistake and understand how it changed your driving)
- drive in a courteous way and recognise you are responsible for your driving behaviour
- not let your emotions interfere with safe driving.

How do I book an assessment?

You can book an assessment:

- with a Government Driving Assessment Officer
- with an Authorised PI Driving Assessor.

For bookings and more information, please visit:
www.transport.tas.gov.au/licensing/driving_assessments

Bookings with a Government Driving Assessment Officer can also be made at a Service Tasmania Shop.

How long will the assessment take?

The PI PDA will take around 45 minutes (with 35 minutes on the road).

Don't be late. If you are more than five minutes late, you may not be assessed, then you will have to rebook and pay the assessment fee again.

Taking a suitable car to your assessment

It is important to bring a suitable vehicle to your assessment. Not all driving assessors or instructors can provide you with a vehicle, so you need to check this at the time of booking. If you do not have a suitable vehicle, you will not be able to sit your PI PDA. You will be automatically failed and you will need to pay the assessment fee again.

Tip

You will find a list of the requirements your car must meet on the Transport Tasmania website at www.transport.tas.gov.au/licensing

What do I need to bring to the assessment?

For the assessment you must bring:

- your current learner licence
- a suitable car
- your completed logbook*
- confirmation of your booking which you will get when you book your assessment (for example, driving assessment confirmation sheet or email or receipt).

* Your logbook is completed when:

- it shows that you've done at least 80 hours on-road driving including 15 hours at night
- the declaration is signed by you, and your supervisory driver(s) have completed and signed the declaration table.

What will prevent the assessment from starting?

The Assessor will not proceed with an assessment if:

- you don't show a current car learner licence
- your vehicle is not suitable
- your vehicle is not appropriate for the class or type of licence assessment
- in their judgement, something that would not normally be present during an assessment adversely affects the authenticity, fairness, reliability or validity of the assessment (for example, an incident where you are not at fault)
- in their judgement you are not mentally or physically fit for the assessment.

What will I do in the assessment?

In the PI PDA you'll have to:

1. Follow directions

- Drive where your Assessor tells you and follow their instruction, for example, 'At the next intersection, turn right'.

2. Do driving exercises.

Your Assessor will ask you to:

- merge onto a highway and maintain safe and legal driving on that highway
- do a driving exercise, which may be one of the following:
 - 'Left something behind' – this involves you finding the first suitable spot to turn your vehicle around (without driving around the block) and drive back to the place you stopped and park again
 - 'Visit a friend' – this involves you finding a spot to turn around and then to park outside a house up the street belonging to your friend.

The PI PDA is split into six sections and looks like this:

1. Follow directions

2. Driving exercise

3. Follow directions

4. Driving exercise

5. Follow directions - highway drive

6. Follow directions

What will I be assessed on?

The PI PDA will check whether you're ready to start driving safely on your own by looking at how:

- well you use your car controls without thinking about them
- well you're developing higher-order driving skills (such as decision-making)
- you put the road rules into practice
- you do manoeuvres
- you notice and fix mistakes.

How do Assessors judge these?

To mark your driving skills, Assessors use a number of assessment items that you must meet the standard on. More detail on these items can be found at www.transport.tas.gov.au

Flow

Assesses how well you combine driving skills together.

Movement

Assesses whether the car moves smoothly when you drive it forwards or backwards.

Path

Assesses whether you pick appropriate road positioning.

Look

Assesses whether you keep an eye on what's happening behind and around you as you drive.

Signal

Assesses whether you let other road users know what you intend to do.

These items are the focus of the assessment and look very closely at how well you can combine all the basic control skills of driving. You need to get as much driving experience as possible to do well on these items. The following two items assess whether you have developed basic driving routines that have become ingrained habits.

Vehicle management

Assesses whether you do things like keeping an eye on your vehicle's instruments and use the vehicle's controls effectively and as necessary while you are driving.

Responsiveness

Assesses how you respond to what is happening around you as you drive. It is an important part of taking care of your safety and that of other road users.

What will cause me to instantly fail the assessment?

You will automatically fail the PI PDA if any of the following things occur:

- your Assessor has to intervene or help you avoid a potentially dangerous situation
- you speed
- you disobey any road rule that immediately or potentially threatens safety
- you drive without wearing your seatbelt
- you cause or potentially cause a collision or mount the kerb
- you are unable or refuse to complete a part of the assessment
- you offer a bribe or inducement to the Assessor.

Stopping the assessment once it has started

The Assessor will stop an assessment if:

- your vehicle breaks down during the assessment
- in their judgement, something that would not normally be present during an assessment adversely affects the authenticity, fairness, reliability or validity of the assessment
- in their judgement you are not mentally or physically fit for the assessment.

What happens after the assessment?

When you arrive back at the assessment start point, the Assessor will count up your score to see if you were successful.

If you are successful

The Assessor will note that you were successful on the assessment sheet and give you a copy.

Nobody's perfect, and even if you are successful, it is likely you will have made some mistakes. The Assessor will tell you which areas you should work on as you continue to improve as a solo driver. Your driving will continue to improve as you gain more experience. Even after you pass your PI PDA, you should continue to get as much supervised driving experience as possible.

Applying for your PI licence

To apply for your PI licence you will need to take your learner licence and assessment sheet to a Service Tasmania shop and pay a fee for your provisional licence card. Licence fees can be found on the Transport Tasmania website: www.transport.tas.gov.au/licensing/licensing_and_assessments_fees

If you are not successful

The Assessor will note that you were not successful on the assessment sheet and give you a copy.

The Assessor will explain to you which areas of your driving did not meet the standard. The assessment sheet will clearly show you and your supervisory driver where your performance needs to improve.

The Assessor will also give you some specific information on how you can improve your driving before you take the assessment again.

Logbook

Why do I need to use this logbook?

As a learner driver, you must have at least 80 hours on-road driving experience, including 15 hours at night, before taking your PI PDA. These hours must be recorded in this logbook. You must take the logbook to your PI PDA.

! Important

Your logbook is the official record of your progress in learning to drive – keep it safe and secure.

! Note

You will not need to enter any information on the final pages under the Authorised PI Driving Assessor section.

How to use this logbook

Filling in the 80 hours

1. Fill in a row for each driving session you complete.
2. After you've filled in a row, give the logbook to your supervisory driver to sign
3. When you've completed a page, add up the number of day and night minutes and fill in the subtotal section
4. Keep track of the total number of minutes driven by filling out the table on page 42
5. After you've logged at least 80 hours (4 800 minutes), including 900 minutes logged at night, put the total number of minutes in the table on page 42.

Tracking your driving

Page	Minutes		Total	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
	Total day/night minutes logged			
	Total minutes logged			

📌 Credit Hours

RYDA
(300 minutes if course completed)

Driving instruction
(maximum of ten credit lessons up to 1 200 minutes)

📌 Tip

4 800 minutes total
80 hours

900 minutes at night
15 hours

Two for one instructor lessons

Lesson No.	Date	Minutes	Instructor/Driving School	Instructor's Licence No.	Driver's signature	Instructor's signature
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
Total number of minutes (including two for one credit minutes)						

Rotary Youth Driver Awareness (RYDA)

School: _____

Course Date: _____

Course Location: _____

Parent/Guardian
Signature: _____

Student Signature: _____

Declaration

Learner driver

I _____ (name), of _____ (address) with learner licence number _____ (licence no.), certify that I have completed a minimum of 80 hours driving experience, including 15 night time hours, as recorded in this logbook.

Signature of learner _____ Date _____

Supervisory Driver

All supervisory drivers that have supervised the learner in the declaration above must record their details in the table below.

Name	Address	Licence No.	Signature	Date

Assessor Initials _____ Date _____

Logbook example

Date	Start	Finish	Day Minutes	Night Minutes*	Conditions	Driver's signature	Supervisor signature
09/02/2021	9.15am	10am	45	-	Fg, I, M, C, MR	A. Learner	B. Supervisor
09/02/2021	8pm	9pm	30	30	W, L, G, R, H	A. Learner	B. Supervisor
Sub total			75	30			

Weather

F fine
 W wet
 I icy
 Fg fog

Traffic conditions

H heavy
 M medium
 L light

Road type

Q quiet
 Mr main road
 C city
 Hi highway

R rural road
 G gravel

* Night includes any time from sunset one day to sunrise the following day

Date	Start	Finish	Day Minutes	Night Minutes*	Conditions	Driver's signature	Supervisor signature
Subtotal							

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Weather

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Subtotal							

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Frequently asked questions (FAQ)

What counts as driving when recording hours?

When filling out your logbook, driving is any time when you're in the driving seat and your car is moving. Driving also includes being stationary at intersections or in a line of traffic. Driving doesn't include being in the driver's seat of a parked vehicle, unless you are practising parking.

Can I have more than one supervisory driver complete my logbook?

Yes. Each time you drive, you can have the same or a different supervisory driver.

Is there a legal limit to how long I can drive for?

There is no legal limit, but try not to make your trips too long. If you drive for more than two hours, you need to have a 15-minute break. Breaks can't count as driving time. If you get tired, ask your supervisory driver to take over the driving.

When I drive to and from a shop, how do I fill in the logbook?

If you drive to a shop or somewhere where you park the car, you can only fill in the time you spent driving. You must fill in one row for driving to the shop and another row for driving back from the shop.

Do I have to fill in the shaded section?

No. The section on driving conditions (shaded grey) is there to help you keep track of how much driving experience you get in different conditions, so you can become a safer driver. But you must record night-time hours.

Can I do more than one recommended practice activity at a time?

Yes, but it's best to stick to one at a time to start with. Remember, you've got at least 12 months to complete them. Combine activities when you have gained plenty of experience.

What should I do if I run out of space in the logbook?

You can:

- buy another logbook
- download one from www.transport.tas.gov.au
- photocopy blank pages from a logbook.

What happens if I lose my logbook?

Your logbook is very important, so try not to lose it. If you do lose it, ring 1300 13 55 13 or visit a Service Tasmania shop.

What happens if my supervisory driver doesn't fill out the row correctly?

You must make sure that your supervisory driver(s) fills in the row correctly and completes and signs the declaration table at the back of the logbook. If it is filled out incorrectly, that row won't be counted.

What happens if I don't fill out a row correctly?

If it is filled out incorrectly, that row won't be counted.

Does an Assessor check my logbook?

Yes. The Assessor will look at your logbook to see if you've completed your hours. If you haven't completed the logbook as required, your PI PDA will be failed.

What happens if I forget to take the logbook to my PI PDA?

Your PI PDA will be failed, and you will need to book another PI PDA and repay the fee.

Frequently asked questions (FAQ)

When I pass my PI PDA, what happens to my logbook?

Your Assessor will retain the logbook section for proof of your logged hours and completed supervisory driver declaration table.

What if I forget to fill out the logbook?

If you can't remember the details, you can't count that driving time. The best way to stop this happening is to fill it in when you finish driving.

What happens if I deliberately fill out the logbook incorrectly or declare that I've done 80 hours when I haven't?

Your Assessor will fail your assessment.

If you've already passed your assessment, your licence may be cancelled.

I have an old logbook, do the hours that I have logged in this still count?

Yes, there is no time limit on any logbook hours counting towards your 80 on-road hours (including 15 hours at night). This includes hours recorded in the older LI/L2 logbooks.

! Important

It is an offence to falsify information recorded in the logbook, and you can be fined.

